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landlords. This demand profoundly dominates the entire movement and is responsible for the otherwise inexplicable universal popularity of socialism in the land of the Czar.

"In developing the new idea of the laws of the growth of society, the Russian people are also reaching a new conception of all life, of all realms of human activity, even of science, art, and religion. For the conception of the law of social growth that prevails in any society itself, marks the whole psychical condition of that society. When this conception changes all other ideas change; this is why Russia is leading, not only in social thinking and ideals, but in all the realms of spiritual life." Such is the spirit of Russia's message.

With all his care as to the facts the author has not escaped some errors in which it is so easy for students not familiar with the language of the country to fall. A few instances may be mentioned. On page 154 we are informed that the Slavs were not worshippers of many gods before their conversion to Christianity; the author's estimation of the vitality and stability of the Russian Commune (page 160 and elsewhere) is not borne out by investigations of authoritative Russian economists and statisticians. Biren, a powerful minister during the reign of Empress Ann, is reported executed under Peter the Great (page 193) who preceded her on the throne. Men-shikov, a favorite of Peter the Great, who commenced his career as a poor street-urchin, is made to appear to have suffered at the hands of Peter on account of his noble birth. The errors, however, are few and unimportant.

A few important political documents which promise to become historical are added as appendices to the volume, which is made very attractive by numerous illustrations mostly taken from life by the author in his journeys which took him through every important part of the country from Siberia to the Black Sea.

N. I. STONE.

Washington, D. C.

Ward, R. DeC. *Climate: Considered Especially in Relation to Man.* Pp. xvi, 372. Price, \$2.00. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1908.

The general tendency in all the human sciences at the present time is to place increasing emphasis on man's relation to the environment in which he lives. In the various factors which go to make up the purely physical part of man's surroundings, climate always has borne the closest relationship to human progress and prosperity. Though this fact has been clearly recognized for some time by many students of economic subjects, there has not been, heretofore, any single volume, or series of volumes, in fact, which presented in an adequate manner the significant relationships between climate and man. Abundant isolated items about climatic control have been included in the multitude of books of travel and exploration issued of late years, but to gather any correlated idea of the whole subject was impossible for the average individual and a task of long, patient note-taking for the teacher or student.

The author of the present volume, therefore, enters a practically new field

and renders a double service by so doing. He gives to the public a book which it can read with interest and understanding, and to the teacher a book which can be used with excellent results in the classroom. At the same time it is a book which represents the result of years of work by the foremost climatologist in this country.

The general plan of the book is to consider first the types of climates and the characteristics of the zones, following this discussion by chapters covering the life of man in the different zones. This plan of topical treatment is materially conducive to ease of reading and understanding. An intermediate chapter on the hygiene of the zones and a concluding chapter on changes of climate complete the volume. The preliminary chapters are largely a synopsis of Hann's work translated by the present author and explain, in terms intelligible to anyone, the way in which climatic conditions differ not only in different parts of the world, but also in different parts of the same zone. The concluding chapters consider man's relation to his climatic surroundings from the standpoint of his progress in civilization: his agriculture, arts, dwellings, clothing, customs, food, industries, transportation, and so on. The author makes no claim to presenting anything entirely new, but he can justly claim absolute originality in thus for the first time presenting a former heterogeneous mass of facts in an intelligible correlated whole.

The one serious defect, or perhaps disappointment rather than a defect, in the volume is its failure to discuss the question of acclimatization of white men in the tropics, an important aspect of the subject which has been much discussed among scientific men, but which has not been presented to the reading public in a thorough, impartial manner. To this particular aspect of climate and its relation to man, Professor Ward has given a vast amount of careful study and consideration. It is truly regrettable that the lack of space has kept his circle of readers from having an opportunity to benefit from this study. With that exception the book is entirely satisfactory, readable and suggestive, ably maintaining the high standard of literary excellence and scholarly merit for which the Science Series has long been noted.

WALTER S. TOWER.

University of Pennsylvania.

Wright, H. M. *A Handbook of the Philippines.* Pp. xvii, 431. Price, \$1.40. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

After the tremendous shower of magazine and controversial literature on the Philippines to which we were treated in the discussion period following our occupation, we have had several serious studies and, lastly, comes a carefully prepared handbook which might almost be called the commercial geography of the Philippines. This very satisfactory and well-illustrated, but rather too enthusiastic book, is the result of much careful study of the recent literature as well as the personal experience and rather extended travels of the author in the Philippines.

Rather less than one-half of the book deals formally with the people and